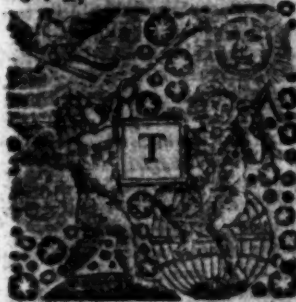


# THE London Journal

SATURDAY January 6. 1721.

To the Author of the LONDON JOURNAL.

SIR,



HERE is no Government now upon Earth, which owes its Formation or Beginning to the immediate Revelation of God, or can derive its Existence from such Revelation: It is certain, on the contrary, that the Rise and Institution or Variation of Government, from Time to Time, is within the Memory of Men or Histories; and that every Government, which we know at this Day

in the World, was established by the Wisdom and Force of wiser Men, and by the Concurrence of Means and Causes evidently human. Governments therefore can have no Power, but such as Men can give, and such as they actually did give, or permit for their own Sake: Nor can any Government be in Fact erected but by Consent, if not of every Subject, yet of as many as can compel the rest, since no Man, or Council of Men, can have personal Strength enough to govern Multitudes by Force, or can claim to themselves and their Families any Superiority, or natural Sovereignty over their Fellow-Creatures, naturally as good as them; such Strength, therefore, wherever it is, is civil and accumulative Strength, derived from the Laws and Constitutions of the Society, of which the Governors themselves are but Members.

So that to know the Jurisdiction of Governors, and its Limits, we must have recourse to the Institution of Government, and ascertain those Limits by the Measure of Power, which Men in the State of Nature have over themselves and one another: And as no Man can take from many, who are stronger than him, what they have no Mind to give him; and he who has not Consent must have Force, which is it still the Consent of the stronger; so no Man can give to another either what is none of his own, or what in its own Nature is inseparable from himself, as his Religion particularly is.

Every Man's Religion is his own; nor can the Religion of any Man, of what Name or Figure soever, be the Religion of another Man, unless he also chooses it; which Action necessarily excludes all Force, Power, or Government. Religion can never come without Conviction, nor can Conviction come from Civil Authority: Religion, which is the Fear of God, cannot be subject to Power, which is the Fear of Man. It is a Religion between God and our own Souls only, and consists in a Disposition of Mind to obey the Will of our great Creator, in the Manner which he thinks most acceptable to him. It is independent upon all human Directions, and superior to them; and consequently unaccountable by external Force, which cannot reach the free Faculties of the Mind, or inform the Understanding, much less convince it. Religion therefore, which can never be subject to the Jurisdiction of another, can never be alienated to another, or put in his Power.

Nor has any Man in the State of Nature, Power over his own Life, or to take away the Life of another, which is to destroy his own, or what is as much his own, namely his Property. This Power therefore, which no Man has, no Man can transfer to another, or to his Successors.

Nor could any Man, in the State of Nature, have a Right to take the Property of another; that is, what another had

acquired by his Art or Labour; or to interrupt him in his Industry and Enjoyment, as long as he himself was not injured by that Industry and those Enjoyments. No Man therefore could transfer to the Magistrate that Right which he had not himself.

No Man in his Sense was ever so wild as to give an unlimited Power to another to take away his Life, or the Means of Living, according to the Caprice, Passion and unreasonable Pleasure of that other: But if any Man restrained himself from any Part of his Pleasures, or parted with any Portion of his Acquisitions, he did it with the honest Purpose of enjoying the rest with the greater Security, and always in Subserviency to his own Happiness, which no Man will or can willingly and inconsiderately give away to any other whatsoever.

And if any one, thro' his own Inadvertence, or by the Fraud or Violence of another, can be drawn into to furnish a Contract, he is relievable by the eternal Laws of God and Reason. No Engagement that is wicked and unjust, can be executed without Injustice and Wickedness: This is in true, that I question whether there be a Constitution in the World which does not afford, or pretend to afford, a Remedy for relieving ignorant, distressed and unwary Men, steeped into such Engagements by artful Knaves, or seduced into them by imperious ones. So that here the Laws of Nature and general Reason supersede the municipal and positive Laws of Nations; and no where ofier this in England. What else was the Design, and ought to be the Business of our Courts of Equity? And I hope whole Countries and Societies are no more exempted from the Privileges and Protection of Reason and Equity than are private Particulars.

Here then is the natural Limitation of the Magistrate's Authority: He ought not to take what no Man ought to give, nor exact what no Man ought to perform: All he has is given him, and those that gave it must judge of the Application. In Government there is no such Relation as Lord and Slave, master and blind Submission; nor ought to be amongst Men: But the only Relation is that of Father and Children, Patron and Client, Protection and Allegiance, Satisfaction and Gratitude, mutual Affection and mutual Assistance.

So that the Nature of Government does not alter the natural Right of Men to Liberty, which in all political Societies is like their due: But some Governments provide better than others, for the Security and impartial Distribution of that Right. There has been always such a constant and certain Fear of Corruption and Malignity in human Nature, that it has been rare to find that Man, whose Virtue and Happiness did not consist in the Gratification of his Appetites, and weak Affections; his Luxury, his Pride, his Avarice and Lust of Power; and who consider'd any publick Trust repos'd in him, with any other View, than as the Means to gratify such unwholesome and dangerous Inclinations: And this has been most manifestly true of Governors, and such who aspired to Dominion. They were first made Great for the sake of the Publick, and afterwards in his private. And if they had been content to have been moderate Masters, mankind would have been still moderate by Master: But their Ambition and Treason observing no Degree, there was no Degree of Virtue and Industry, which the poor People did not often find.

In the Appearance of Liberty, especially of Great Men, are constantly to be observed such a sort of Liberty, as will never last themselves. The Expectation of every Age continues still the same, that we shall judge of Men, by what they really do, and not by what they say; and all Liberty which is not founded on the former, is but a vain show.

but few Instances of Men trusted with great Power without abusing it, when with Security they could. The Servants of Society, that is to say its Magistrates, did almost universally serve it by sitting in, filling it or plundering it, especially when they were left by the Society unlimed as to their Duty and Wages. In that Case, these faithful Stewards generally took all; and being Servants, made Slaves of their Masters.

For these Reasons, and convinced by useful and eternal Experience, Societies found it necessary to lay Restraints upon their Magistrates, or publick Servants, and to put Checks upon those who would otherwise put Chains upon them; and therefore these Societies set themselves to model and form national Constitutions with such Wisdom and Art, that the publick Interest should be consulted and carried on at the same time, when those entrusted with the Administration of it were consulting and pursuing their own.

Hence grew the Distinction between Arbitrary and Free Governments: Not that more or less Power was vested in the one than in the other; nor that either of them lay under less or more Obligations, in Justice, to protect their Subjects, and study their Ease, Prosperity and Security, and to watch for the same. But the Power and Sovereignty of Magistrates in free Countries was so qualified, and so divided into different Channels, and committed to the Direction of so many different Men, with different Interests and Views, that the Majority of them could seldom or never find their Account in betraying their Trust in fundamental Instances. Their Emulation, Envy, Fear or Interest, always made them Spies and Checks upon one another. By all which Means, the People have often come at the Heads of those who forfeited their Heads, by betraying the People.

In despotic Governments, Things went far otherwise, those Governments having been framed otherwise; if the same could be call'd Governments, where the Rules of publick Power were dictated by private and lawless Lust; where Folly or Madness often sway'd the Scepter, and blind Rage wielded the Sword. The whole Wealth of the State, with its Civil or Military Power, being in the Prince, the People could have no Remedy but Despair and Patience, while he oppressed them by the Lump, and butcher'd them by Thousands: Unless perhaps the Ambition or personal Revenants of some of the Instruments of his Tyranny, procured a Revolt, which rarely mended their Condition.

The only Secret therefore in forming a Free Government, is to make the Interests of the Governors and of the Governed the same, as far as human Policy can contrive. Liberty cannot be preferred any other way. Men have long found from the Weakness and Depravity of themselves and one another, that most Men will act for Interest against Duty, as often as they dare: So that to engage them to their Duty, Interest must be link'd to the Observance of it, and Danger to the Breach of it: Personal Advantages and Security must be the Rewards of Duty and Obedience; and Disgrace, Torture and Death, the Punishments of Treachery and Corruption.

Human Wisdom has yet found out but one certain Expedient to effect this; and that is, to have the Concerns of all directed by all, as far as possibly can be: And where the Persons interested are too numerous, or live too distant to meet together in all Emergencies, they must moderate Necessity by Prudence, and act by Deputies whose Interest is the same with their own; and whose Property is so intermingled with theirs, and so engag'd upon the same Bottom, that Principals and Deputies must stand and fall together. When the Deputies thus act for their own Interest, by acting for the Interest of their Principals, when they can make no Law but what they themselves and their Posterity must be subject to; when they can give no Money but what they must pay their Share of; and when they can do no Mischief but what must fall upon their own Heads in common with their Countrymen; their Principals may expect good Laws, little Mischief and much Frugality.

Hence therefore lies the great Point of Unity and Consistency in forming the Constitution, that the Persons entrusted and representing shall never have an Interest detach'd from the Persons consulting and represented, or sever the Means as parties in. Now to compass this great Point effectually, no other Way is left but one of these two, or rather both; namely, to make the Deputies so numerous, that there may be no possibility of corrupting the Majority; or, by changing them so often, that there is not sufficient Time to corrupt them, and to carry the Ends of that Corruption. The People may be very sure, that the Major Part of their Deputies being honest, will keep the rest so; and that they will all be honest, when they have no Temptations to be Knaves.

We have seen then that the Policy in the Constitution of our several great Companies, where the general Court consist'd of all its Members, constituted the Legislature, and the Consent of that Court is the Sanction of those Laws; and where the Administration of their Affairs is put under the Conduct of a certain Number chosen by the Whole. Here

every Man concern'd saw the Necessity of joining Part of their Property, by putting the Persons involved under proper Regulations; however remote they may be in making Case of the Whole. And if Provision had been made, that, as a Third Part of the Directors are to go out every Year, so none should stay in above Three, (as I am told, was at first propos'd), all Juggling with Conscience, and raising great Schemes, by Confederacy, at the Expence of the Company, had in a great Measure been prevented; though there were still wanting other Limitations, which might have effectually obviated all those Evils.

This was the ancient Constitution of England: Our Kings had neither Revenues large enough, nor Offices gainful and numerous enough in their disposal, to corrupt any considerable Number of Members; nor any Force or Influence upon them: Besides, the same Parliament seldom or never met twice; For, the sitting in it being found an Office of Burden and no Profit, it was thought reasonable that all Men qualifi'd should, in their Turns, leave their Families and domestick Concerns to serve the Publick; and their Burroughs bore these Charges. The only Grievance then was, that they were not call'd together often enough to redress the Grievances which the People suffered from the Court during their Intermission: And therefore a Law was made in Edward the Third's Time, that Parliaments should be held once a Year.

But this Law, like the Queen's Peace, did not execute it self; and therefore the Court seldom conven'd them but when they wanted Money, or had other Purposes of their own to serve; and sometimes raised Money without them: Which arbitrary Proceeding brought upon the Publick numerous Mischief; and, in the Reign of Charles the First, a long and bloody Civil War. In that Reign an Act was pass'd, that they should meet of themselves, if they were not called according to the Direction of that Law, which was worthily repeal'd upon the Restoration of King Charles the Second: And in the same kind fit, a great Revenue was given him for Life, and continued to his Brother. By which means these Princes were enabled to keep standing Troops; and to corrupt Parliaments, or to live without them, and to commit such Acts of Power as brought about, and indeed forced the People upon the late happy Revolution: Soon after which a new Act was pass'd, that Parliaments should be holden once in Three Years: Which Law was also repeal'd upon his Majesty's Accession to the Throne, that the present Parliament might have Time to rectify those Abuses which we labour'd under, and to make Regulations proper to prevent them *all* for the future. *All* which has been since happily effected; and I bless God we are told, that the People will have the Opportunity to thank them, in another Election, for their great Services to their Country. I shall be always ready, on my Part, to do them Honour, and pay them my Acknowledgments, in the most effectual manner in my Power: — But more of this in the succeeding Papers.

I am, S I R, Your humble Servant,

GATO.

#### FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE Accounts of the Plague this Week come in double Terms, and seem calculated to conceal their Difficulties. But upon the whole, it too plainly appears, that their Condition is far from being so good as they have for some Time endeavour'd to make us believe. — The Affairs of the Protestants in the Palatinate are now like to be settled to their satisfaction; the Imperial Court, we are told, being fully resolv'd to finish all Disputes between them and their Opposers, without any further Delay, and to oblige the encroaching Side to make a full and equitable Satisfaction for all the Injuries they have occasioned. — Things look very well on the Side of Turkey; the Infidel Army is dispers'd and gone home; and whenever from a distant Report there is secretly excited on a sudden, and all Parties seem equally resolv'd to preserve the General Tranquillity.

#### LONDON.

HIS Majesty's Ship the Panther, Capt. Arthur Commandant, is order'd to proceed to Newfoundland, and is now lying out at Portsmouth for that Voyage. There will be a Sixth Rate to accompany her, but we don't hear that she is yet appointed.

Mr. Law has a numerous Letter to attend him, among which are Variety of Proposals; and it seems that he has more than 120 Projects have been laid before him; in order to his introducing them into the World; but that Gentleman's projecting Credit has posess'd so low with us here; and he is without the Credit of himself; that we hear he don't care to meddle with any of them.

The Confessor, who attended the famous French Robber Carrouche at Execution, reports, that just as he was about to expire, he declared, that all his repentment of Satisfaction in his last Moments, when he remember'd, that his *offence* had lasted longer than that of Mr. Law's, and that he had form'd his Troop upon the Rule of Mr. Whistler.



The Books of his Majesty's Ships, York, Palamouth and Worcester, are gone down to Plymouth, in order to pay the Companies of those Ships the Wages due to them to the 31st of October, 1720.

The Scheme of a Lottery for 700,000 l. proposed to be raised on the Duty on Malt for the Year 1721.

70,000 Tickets to be issued at 10 l. per Ticket is 700,000 l.

The Distribution of Prizes and Blanks.

No. of Prizes.	Value of each Prize.	Total Value.
1 As First Drawn	—	500
1 of 10,000	—	10,000
1 of 5,000	—	10,000
2 of 3,000	—	6,000
3 of 2,000	—	6,000
20 of 1,000	—	20,000
30 of 500	—	15,000
150 of 100	—	15,000
400 of 50	—	20,000
6,350 of 10	—	63,500
1 As Last Drawn	—	1,000
Prizes 7,000		231,500
Blanks 63,000 at 8 l. each		504,000

Tickets 70,000. Total Principal to be repaid 735,500.

This Advance of 35,500 l. is in lieu of Interest for the First Year.—The Money to be contributed in two Payments, at such Times, and with such Discount for prompt Payment as the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury shall direct.—The Certificates made out for the Blanks in the Lottery on Malt, Anno 1721. to be taken in Payment for Contributions on this Lottery at Par.—The Blanks are to be paid off first, and afterwards the Prizes in course.—The Courses of Payment to be settled by a second Drawing of 1000 Tickets, in a Course as usual.—The Duty on Malt, Anno 1721. to be appropriated for Payment thereof, and if any Deficiency appears at Michaelmas, 1723, such Deficiency to be transferred to the first Supplies to be granted the next Session of Parliament.—The Money arising from the Duty to be paid by the Exchequer weekly to the Bank, and by them apply'd to the paying the Blanks and Prizes, in Course, as fast as it arises.—Such of the Blanks and Prizes as shall not be paid off on or before the 24th of June, 1723, to carry Interest from that Time at 4 per Cent. per Annum, till paid off.

On Sunday Morning last, a Man was found Dead in the Streets near Smithfield-Bars: His Looks and Garb bespoke the utmost Distress and Poverty, so that it was concluded, that a Want even of the common Necessaries of Life had been the Cause of his Death. There are too many melancholly Instances of this kind, of poor Wretches who have no Home or Friend to go to, who, after having been thrust from Parish to Parish, have met their Fate in this miserable Manner.

On Friday Night last, a Person going out of Town, was robb'd of his Finchley Common, by one Highwayman, of 19 l. and to prevent being pursued he dismounted him, cut the Girths of his Horse and turn'd it loose. It is amazing that People will Travel with any Charge about them, when there are daily, nay almost hourly Accounts of Robberies committed in every Road about the Town.

The same Night, one Dawson dangerously wounded a Watchman in Milk Street, and was immediately taken into Custody, and the next Morning to trial before Sir John Fayer, who committed him to the Compter, there appearing little or no hopes of the wounded Person's Recovery. It seems there happen'd a Scuffle between this Gentleman and another, and the Watch being called for, one of them was so unhappy as to receive this Wound, which it is feared will cost him his Life.

Arthur Gray, is not the only Footman, who hath attempted his Lady with Sword and Pistol, for we have Advice from Paris, that one of that Fraternity, who has been 10 Years in the Service of the Marchioness de Bouilly, entered his Lady's Room in the Night time, and in the same manner: The Lady had Presence of Mind enough to reply, that she might account him worthy of such a Favour, if he had wash'd and changed himself before he discovered his Passion; hereupon he immediately ran into the Wardrobe to wash himself; and the Lady, taking the Opportunity, shut the Door and cry'd out for the Assistance of her Domestic, who came in and found Monsieur Gray.—It is hoped these two Examples will have such effect on Footmen, as to caution their Amours to their proper Province the Kitchen; at least to prevent their bearing Arms to the Occasion.

We hear, The Chace, Captain Parker, homeward bound from Jamaica, hath been lost on the Coast of Spain; as also that the Thames and Humber, Captain Rivers, for London, with 3 or 4 other Ships, which sailed west the same Port as they were coming out of the Cape of Virginia; and that the Robinson is taken by the Pirates.

On Sunday last and not before, the Executors of the late Mr. Cragg Senior, delivered him the Heads of the Trustees

at the South Sea House, an Inventory of his Estate, acquired from the time the South Sea Scheme was first on Foot.

Mr. Aislabie did the like on Christmas Day, and we are told they do not exceed Fifty Six Thousand Pounds each—which causes some Speculations among the Inquisitive.

To the Author of LONDON JOURNAL.

S I R,

I Promise my self you will accept my Thanks, which you can't but expect, for the Honour done me in your Journal of the 23d of December; in Gratitude therefore for my Self and Sex, I find them: And so that is my only Motive, 'tis no manner whether they are made publicly; for I shan't pretend to hold Correspondence with so great an Author, or ever presume to trouble you more.

I do assure you, Sir, when I accidentally sent you my Thoughts upon a Subject you have so well improved to the Advantage of our Sex, I little thought to have such particular Favour shown my self, as to have a whole Journal dedicated to my Name; or such handsome Compliments paid me for it: I rather fear'd you would neglect it as coming from a Woman, or that it might produce, if any Thing, a *Satyr*; that you would say I had represented an imaginary Person; that Metu was not to be found in our Sex, and to have insisted on the Money, to atone for our Defects. But you have used us so handsomely, and given it so generous and good nature'd a Turn, as doubly obliges me, who am at present their Speaker: And I do assure you, Sir, I hope it will at least have this good Effect, as to make us aim at Perfection, and the Possession of those good Qualities, which can alone atone for Money, and which you have so generously endeavoured to prove, *innate in us*.

Sir, may you always be successful, and whether married or single, never find Reason to alter your good Opinion of our Sex; may you meet with Metu and Money both, and all Perfections necessary to make a Man of superior Taste happy.

You merit the good Wishes of your own Sex, and we owe you ours; let us never be said to be ungrateful, nor do I think we are; but I can answer for one who is, with all humble Gratitude and Sincerity.

Yours very much obliged; and as less ashamed of my Sex than ever, I subscribe, as before,

A WOMAN.

P. S. I doubt, Sir, by your late Letter, you have rais'd your self many Enemies of both Sexes; the mercenary, arbitrary, and empty self-conceited of YOURS, who think us not worth mention, or at least, not to be praised; and the foolish, vain, extravagant of OURS, who hate you for distinguishing, or supposing any of their Sex can err, though without that, you had not made any of us a Compliment, at least, in my Opinion. But I suppose you are not concern'd about the Censure of the Worthless, in you gain the Applause of the Wise, which I will insure for you, as the only Return I can make.

'Tis reported, a Journeyman Plumber in Holborn, having murdered his Wife, by breaking her Skull with a Poker, is dead. The Coroner's Inquest have brought in their Verdict wilful Murder.

There is Advice from Rome, that the Pretender (having with him a Gentleman in Disguise, who is lately arriv'd in Italy) has had several Audiences of the Pontiff, and that the old Gentleman seem'd very fond of some chimerical Projects which were propos'd to him. Some curious Pieces of Tapestry, and a Service of Plate, is preparing there for the Chevalier's use.

The Justices of the Peace in Westminster Hall continue their Diligence to suppress the Gaming Houses, of which there are so many about the Town, that it will be a Work of Time; however, it is greatly hop'd their good Endeavour will have the desired Effect.

Two Vessels are sail'd to the Westward, to fetch up the Wreck of the Royal Anne Galley.

Earl Colonna, upon the Death of his Mother, is retired to his Seat at Capua, in Basilicata. His Corps has been privately interr'd at St. James's Church, as was the Lord William Johnstone in Westminster Abbey, and that of the Lord Colman's Sister at Tunbridge.

That part of the Squadron appointed to be under the Command of the Charon Wager, which was a Charon, are now at Spithead, (the Fleet of Reading) and so far in this Expedition from being commended (as hath been said) that a second Fleet hath taken in the Commander of the Admiral's Flagship; and we hear, Sir Charles Knowles will very soon leave the Town.

The Dolphin from Constantinople and Smyrna, is arriv'd in Shadwell Creek to perform Quarantine, her Lading wh ch consist of Silks, Drugs, &c. is valued at One Hundred Thousand Pounds.

We

The Night following, in Hammond Road, a Gentleman Chase was found a Victim of the Game Trade, though more untired, for they not only powdered him of all his Money and Things of Value, but moved off with his Coat.

As we may believe witness Lambert in Town, which came by the Left Ship from London, the Agent of the Wingfield English Merchant, who was lately fined there, in a public

[illegible]



We are in Expectation of hearing of a bloody Action with the Pirates in the West Indies, Three of his Majesty's Ships of War well manned, being gone from Barbadoes in quest of them, upon Information of the Place of their Rendezvous.

We are told a Shop is put at present to the Smuggling Trade, by Reason that People on the Sea Coasts are cautious of afflicting them or dealing with them, for fear of the Infection.

'Tis reported, but with what Truth we cannot say, that the Right Honourable the Lord Carleton President of the Council, will be made Lord High Treasurer.

They write from Scotland, that in a small Borough of that Kingdom, where great Interest is making for the ensuing Elections, the two Parties had a furious Encounter, wherein one of them was entirely put to the Rout, and some say, suffered as much as if they had engaged a Foreign Enemy, but strict Enquiry is like to be made into it, and we expect to hear more of it shortly; however they at present talk of it as a Thing more remarkable than any of the Kind that ever happen'd in that Part of Great Britain.

On Saturday Night last a Man came into a Barber's Shop in Spink-Fields, the Barber being at Supper, he desired him to lend him a Razor; which being granted, he cut his Throat so effectually that he died on the spot.

Portugal Wines are jump'd up to a Price here, much beyond what was expected; and we are told by the Merchants that the last Vintage in that Kingdom afforded so unprofitable a Produce, that in all likelihood those Wines will soon rise to a Price they have not been known at for many Years.

'T's rumour'd, that a certain Power abroad has a secret Expedition at this Time upon the Anvil, that will in a very little Time be more Publick.

On Sunday Morning last an Express arriv'd at the Admiralty, with the melancholy News, as we are inform'd, that on the 7th inst his Majesty's Ship the Hind, Capt. Fuzzard, a Six-h Rate of 20 Guns, struck upon a Rock in Jersey Road and was lost; by which unhappy Accident Twenty One Persons were drowned, Sixty Four of the ship's Company were saved, and are now on Board the Jane, Capt. Carpell, and the William, Capt. Poop, both from Guernsey, performing Quarantine at the Mother-Bank. We hear, that the above-mentioned Disaster happen'd through the Ignorance of the Pilot.

The Contests of the Parties for and against building a New Bridge over the River Thames, are like to be very strenuous when the Parliament meet again, considering how greatly it will affect the Trade of the City of London on the one Hand, and promote that of Westminster on the other; and we hear of a great many Petitions relating to this Affair.

Mr. John Cordwell succeeds his Uncle as City-Carpenter. Mr. John Peter Nucella, German Chaplain to his Majesty, dy'd last Week of an Apopleckic Fit.

They write from Edinburgh, that the Lord Faulkener having resign'd his Place as one of the Lords of the Sessions, Mr. Peter Haldane was presented by the King to succeed him; but the Advocates, as also the Lords of the Sessions, rejected him.

The Lords and other Commissioners for the Affairs of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, have now ordered, that all the Out-Pensioners (as well Letter-men as others) belonging to the said Hospital, residing in London, and within Twenty Miles thereof, do make their personal Appearance before the 25th of February next, at the Secretary's Office in the said Hospital, where Attendance will be given every Tuesday and Wednesday (and no other Day) in order to take their said Appearance. And that all such Out-pensioners as are at a farther Distance, do forthwith apply themselves to the next Justice of Peace where they reside, and make Oath of their being Out-pensioners to the said Hospital; mentioning the Regiment they did belong to; how long they served; their Age; how wounded or disabled; the Place of their Abode; and that they are no otherwise provided for by the Government; to the Intent the Commissioners for the said Hospital may be satisfied, that such Persons are the same that have passed their Examination; which Affidavits are to be sent by the General Post only, and directed to the Right Honourable the Pay-Master General, at the Horse Guards, London: That on their Appearance and Return of such Affidavits, the Warrants for Payment of the said Out-pensioners will be made out to the 24th of December 1722; but that none will be entered on the Pay-Book, or entitled to the said Pension, but such as make their Appearance or send Affidavits, as before directed. That the like Method will be observ'd within two Months after the 24th of June next, and so to continue every Half Year following.

Sir Thomas Rouse, a Commissioner in the 5th Office, and Dr. Musgrave of Exeter, a Fellow of the Royal Society, are deceas'd since our last.

We should be glad to hear further from W. C. who may depend upon being oblig'd in the Manner he desires, as soon as the Season suits the Subject he has favoured us with; for which he will deserve the Publick Thanks as well as ours. Our other Friend G. D. G. shall equally be oblig'd in the same Manner. N. B. We don't remember to have received the Letter sign'd DION.

#### The Prices of Goods at Bear Key as follow:

Wheat 17 s. to 24 s. per Quarter Barley 11 s. to 12 s. Pale Malt 12 s. to 17 s. Ditto Distillers 12 s. to 18 s. Rye 12 s. to 13 s. Oats 9 s. to 12 s. Pease 10 s. to 11 s. Horse Beans 18 s. to 21 s. Ditto Ticks 12 s. to 14 s. Hops 2 l. 13 s. to 3 l. 3 s. per Hundred Coals 24 s. to 27 s. per Chaldron. Colchester Cr. Boys 19 d. per Ed. Ditto 6 Seals 14 d. dit and 19 s. per Piece.

South Sea Stock was 98 for the Opening, with the Dividend. Bank 124 one quarter. India, Books that. African, Books that. Royal Exchange Assurance 7 three quarters. London Assurance 5 one eighth. York Buildings 19 one quarter. Lottery Annuities 100 l. gr. 20 l. Prizes 18 l. 6 s. Blacks 7 l. 17 s. York Buildings Lottery Tickets, two Payments, undrawn, 3 l. 5 s. Ditto, all paid, 4 l. 12 s.

S J R, Your Vote and Interest are desired for  
Sir NICHOLAS CAREW, Barr.

AND

JOHN WALTER, Esq.

who have been unanimously agreed upon to stand for Knights of the Shire for the County of Surrey for the ensuing Election, by a much greater Number of Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders, from all Parts of the said County, who met at Epsom on Monday the 18th Instant, than ever were known to meet on the like Occasion.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

This Day is publish'd.

THE Lawfulness of Infant Baptism, proved from Scripture, with the Right that the Infants of Christian Parents have to be baptized: Wherein also Sir, Gals Reflections on Mr. Walls History of Infant Baptism, are examined and refuted, so far as they came in the Way of this Discourse, and all the Objections and Arguments of other Antipaedobaptists, that are of any Weight are taken off. By Richard Owen, Vicar of Stord in Suffex. Printed for Richard Wilkin, at the Kings Head in St. Pauls Church-yard.

This Day is publish'd.

A Description of the Nature of Slavery among the Moors, and the cruel sufferings of those that fall into it; with the Manner of their being brought to, and sold like Beasts at Publick Markets; and several curious Incidents relating to the Customs now in Use with the Barbarians, from the King to the meanest peasant. To which is added, An Account of Capt. Smarts Negotiations for the Redemption of the English Captives: As also the Success thereof; with an exact List of the Persons that were Redeemed, the Number of those that turn'd Moors, or dy'd during the Treaty, and their Passage Home, and the Names of the respective Ships taken by the Sallee Rovers, from Octob. 5. 1714. to July 14. 1721. Written by one of the said Redeem'd Captives. Printed for J. Peete at Lock's Head in Paternoster Row. Price 6 d.

Just publish'd.

Grammatica Latina in usum Principis Juventutis Britannicae Com. Natis, necnon Conjecturis, tam Veteris quam Novae Grammaticae Anglicae, et Latinae, subijctis. Auctore Sam. Prat. S. T. P. D. Roff. Revisit Typo G. Browne & J. B. Tunham. Prostant apud R. & J. Bonwicke, R. W. Kim, R. & S. Tonks, G. & J. Lary.

This Day is publish'd.

THE Signs of the Times. A Sermon preach'd before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs, in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's, on Friday, 2c. 3. 1721, being the Day appointed for a general Fast, for averting God's Judgments from this Nation, particularly the Plague, By Edmund Massey, A. M. publish'd at the Desire of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen. Sold by T. Sickerston at the Crown in Paternoster-Row, price 6 d.

Specifick DROPS for Deafness, Thickness of Hearing, Itch and Noise in the Ears, &c. The laudable Effects of which are truly surprising, for they remedy all Defects of the Hearing Faculty, that of some Years standing, almost in an Instant, causing those to Hear exceedingly quick and well, who were in a manner totally Deaf. They effectually remove all Pain occasioned by Cold, comfort a d. fire when the Tympanum or Drum of the Ear, free the Auditory Nerve from Obstructions, and rectify all Disorders in absolutely, and in such a short Space of Time, that one would think it almost impossible, did not very great Experience shew the Truth of it. To be had only by the Author's appointment of the Gentlewoman at the Two Blue Posts in Haydon Yard in the Minors, at 2 s. 6 d. a Bottle with Directions.


THE most confirmed Leprosy, and all leprous and other filthy humours out in the Skin, become such, for whether of the whole Body, or in particular Parts only, instantly cured, by an incompressible Ointment, which, after all the usual Methods and Medicines, and even suppurations tried in vain, perfectly eradicates these loathsome eruptions, though of many Years standing, so as to occur no more again, accomplishing what in a few Days which no other means can possibly perform in many Months, and that with the greatest Safety in the World, and without any Danger, so has been happily experienced by many Hundreds of Common People, and other Right Persons of the Skin, in most parts of the Kingdom, and in all sorts of Weather, and for the very worst Scabiousness, and most grievous Itch, may certainly be depended upon as absolutely infallible, so that Persons afflicted in these Days time will assuredly find it. It is to be had only at Mr. Miller's, a Turner, at the Griffin, next the Bell and Tun-yard in Fleet Street, at 9 s. a Pot, Sold with Directions.

14) TINCTURA MIRIFICA: or, The mi-

These Thistles for the Heart and Gravel, a few Drops of which immediately relieve the most excruciating Pains arising in the Urinary Passages, and effectively prevent their Return; for in infinitely more than Fifty Years in a wonderful Manner, instantly cures all Obstructions, or Difficulty in making Water, hinders all Stone-forming, and even Cures of the Urinary Passages, retains the Urine, so that small Stones, together with Gravel, and all stones of any obnoxious Matter are cast forth from the Kidneys, as he related richly with Urine, without Pain, effectively dissolves both the Stones and Gravel from all Impediments, entirely cures the Stone in short time, as is testified, which the Gravel only is instantly dissolved, all being sooner possible to be dissolved, and like with almost all kinds of Pains and Swellings on their own Taste and Vigor, to the patients, as from the Patients from all the severe Symptoms, and miserable Effects of this wretched Disease, "the best Medicine in the World, and one inestimable in value, the very best Ointment in absolutely cures the most dreadful Sort of either Stone or Gravel, in a Moment, giving such wonderful Relief and perfect Cure, as is indeed very surprising. It is to be had only at Mr. Radcliffe's Dispensary, in the Isle and Crown against St. Clement's Church-yard, in the Strand, near Ainslie's Green, London, as is sold at the Dispensary with Directions.



### Shop-keepers and Country Chapmen are


 don't be so in Motion. Than Dr. Ross's P. & W. DROPS are now appointed to be sold Wholesale, by J. C. & Co. in the Church-Yard, where they may be sold Retail: They are a Sovereign and more: fall a ready against Plagues, Agues, Small-Pox, Colds, Coughs, Pains, &c. They carry off the most violent Fevers, and all such humors, purify, spread and congregate throughout the whole, sucking Pains of Gout or Rheumatism, Bone and Gravel: And in short for reforming a languishing Body to perfect Health, they are not so be match'd in the Universe. N.B. They neither Purge nor Vomick, but preserve both. Price 1 s. 6. 0. These Drops may be also had Retail, at Mr. Worman's, Card-Maker, at the Corner of Clubs without Nightingale, Mr. Endic's Mathematical Instruments Maker, at King's Head & Stairs, Wapping, Mr. Northam's, Book-Seller, on London Bridge. They are likewise sold in most Cities and Towns in Great Britain: and those who do not sell 'em, may be supplied with good Allowance, by J. C. & Co. abroad. Each Bottle sold with the Bone's-Head. Now, You will receive with this Quarterly you who for, a Bill of Parcels from a Copper-Plate, with the Bone's Head in the Margin, which will do us a great deal of Service and a Comfort it

•• Stolen or strayed out of the Grounds of Mr. Til-

don on Northshire, near Gravelly, in Kent, on Sunday the 13th of November last, a Sort of Gilding near 4 Hands high, with a Blaze on his Forehead, and one white Spot on the off Side behind, about 6 Yards off; Whomsoever secures the said Gilding, so that he may be had again, and gives Notice to the said Mr. Tilden of Northshire, or to Mr. Nicholas Smith in Freeman's Lane, near Hockly-Down in Southwark, shall have a Guinea Reward, and reasonable Charges.

AT the Cambrick Chamber at Mr. Lawrence's, the one

Bole of States, in Dran's Court, over against Ang-l Street, N. Martins is Grand, there is to be sold all sorts of fine Cambricks, fine Lawns, and all sorts of good Hollands, by the Importer, at very reasonable Rates, Attendance will be given from Morning till Night.

N.B. There is a fresh Parcel of superfine Hollend Cambricks and Lawns, just arrived, very good. There is likewise at the same Place, an extraordinary Parcel of Dutch Cloths to be disposed of, just landed.

*Arceuthobium Lithostripticum.*

•• The Sovereign Secret for dissolving the STONE

and expelling the evil to travel in either Sun, which is wonderfully performed, and jointly makes manifest to the Sun of Sams, and the Abundance of Gravel that is really discharges with the Union. "It is an incomparable Medicine, of long Experience, and Invaluable Value. It is not an Ointment to Sanify the Patient, and to expel the Pain but for a while, nor is it a violent Purge to force the Stone precipitously, and put the difficult to find Inconceivable Pain and Agony; But it is a real Specific Tincture, this gradually dissolves the very Substance of the Stone, whether in the Reins or Bladder, and then creates it off bit by bit. The Directions will instruct every one how to make a right Judgment of their own Case, and how to prepare from other Medicines proper to difficult Cases. Sold by Mr. Landon only, at the Golden Key, Corner of Bedford-Bury, in the Piazza. Price Half a Guinea a Bottle, each bottle contains Half a Pint, to be taken in Drops.

**The Chymical Liqueur for the Hair.**

WHICH gradually changes red, grey, or Hair of any

any other distinguishable Calumny, whether of the Head or the Crown, into any Corner of a House, or, by reflecting the Exaltations which reach their ears, into the most beautiful Mind in Nature, that neither Time nor Wealth can alter; for the Calumny will for ever remain as lively as if it actually grew in it. It has, with a general Satisfaction to the World, been found above 7 Years, by Mr. Lockhart only, at the College, the Corner of Backbury, in the Parody, where a Lock of Hair may be seen that was taken with it before it was first deposited in this price. Had a Calumny a Bottle, if it does not prove infallible, return the Liquor, and the Adversary shall be repaid.

**THE** Incomparable Powder for cleansing the Face

I which has given so great satisfaction to both the Ministry and  
Gentry in England. For above thirty Years past it hath been publish-  
ed, notwithstanding the many Counterfeits since its first Publication, con-  
tinually sold at the next Shop to Mr. Mearns's, you know not) man-  
ufacturing to believe this the only true Original Book. Sold only at Mr.  
Hartley's, Bookseller, in St. Michael's Church-Porch, in Cornhill, one of Mr.  
Mearns's; Together at the Green-Sward under St. Dunstons Church in Fleet-  
street, and no where else in England. It is set down under the Title as  
follows, viz. Every Christian his Faith or Creed, and contains therein all  
from setting or decreeing, continuing them down to our times. As  
wonderfully much the Liberty in the Gospel, contrary to what is  
in him. Whereof at the Root of the Truth, and thereby making the Kingdom of  
God manifestly follow from it. Taken a year ago by the Author, and  
is now revised. Price 1 s. the Sheet. At the next Shop to Mr.  
Mearns's, and at every other Shop for Bibles, &c. of a Ministerial and Right  
ful Sense. Being 10. each Sale.

\* The famous **PLASTER** for the Sore.

which instantly cures all forms of Ague in 24 hours, without any other medicine, as has been happily experienced by many thousands, in the best way of sale for above thirty years past, and is now almost entirely recommended by the most celebrated Physicians, in the best and most scientific manner for curing Ague, that ever was formulated, it not doing harm to much as is now known to fall, most of the Agues that were cured for three years past, so as not to return again, were cured by it. It sold only at Jno. Taylor, & Bonifant's, of the Grand Hotel, and Hotel in Corvallis, near those sold the most excellent Plaster for Gums, being the only valuable one in the World for giving perfect sale and taking them clear away without trouble as thousands have experienced, price 10 cts. a Box with Directions.

Whereas I, **Zachariah Case, Copper-smith, dwelling** at

about Four Years, afflicted with a violent HEAD-ACH, of which, though I made use of various Medicines, I could find no Relief till I applied to Mr. JOHN MOORE, Apothecary, at the Pettie and Mortar in Abchurch-Lane, near Lombard-street, London: Who in a short time happily cured me of my grievous Pain; and enabled me to live under no Obligation, having paid him for his Cure, I desire this may be published for the publick Good.

This is to give Notice,  
To the FEMALE SEX

**T**hat Barrenness, Miscarriage, and all other Weak

4. celles and Leptopneustes in Western Australia are faithfully and loyally guarded by the Gentlewoman at the Golden Key in Western Yend in the Miracles by a very extraordinary Method, and according to the most profound Medicine, many Years experienced; and are in very certain and efficient, great abundance of Gentlewoman of Consideration have been quickly and substantially cured by her of Barrenness and Miscarriages, when thought to be impossible; and great Numbers of Women and Maids of other grievous Diseases, for a small Charge, after they had been left off by several an Incurable. She is to be consulted with at her House above mentioned, every Day in the Week. All who will write to her from the Country, are desired to send their Letters, directed

Just brought from Barbadoes, in the Ship Crown, Capt.

### Wilkinson Commander

††† A Large Quantity of rich waxy, smooth.

slowly, and well-worn'd China-Ware. The picture's favour'd leaves it leaves to the Palace, and the Floor in each Room, sufficiently proves it prepa'd to the said friend, and if solemnly us'd of Deans, will be found for his God's! you exact in referring the Spirit, invigorating the Nerve, and enlivening the Blood, so that it is fully recommended to the Closets of the nobility and Gentry, at 8 s. each Quart Bottle, and at 4 s. per Pint. Note more than prime Gold, for Quinine of Sile, at Mrs. Elizabeth Esda's at the Calverton Lodge Hill, near Ware-Bridge. She likewise sells true French Hungary-Water, at 1 s. 6 d. a half Pint Bottle.

Nº 45. A Gentleman, formerly a Captain of Horse.

new living: over Queen Square. Written in, was an Yarn muddled with the Stone and Gravel, but for the last 8 Years in a more violent manner. After the Trial of a great many Medicines without effect, he apply'd himself to JOHN MOORE Apothecary, at the Pill and Mortar in Abchurch Lane, near Lord Street, London, who has effectually cured him of both the Stone and Gravel, thus he has for some considerable Time, and now craves leave from both entirely, only taking some Medicines now and then, by way of Prevention. Any Person applying to the said John Moore, will be directed to the Gentleman's House, who will offer the Truth of this Yarn to all who will believe.

•• A T Davall's School in great Pulteney

Series near Gold-Silver, Young Goldmen are rounded, and easily taught. Latin, Greek, and French. Writing in all the usual Phases of Grammars, Arithmetic in all its Parts, and Mercantile Accounts, or the British Method of Book-keeping, all Persons Taught Abroad. N. B. Constant Attendance is given for the Instruction of those who desire to make an extraordinary dispatch.

**LOST** on Christmas Eve betwixt 5 and 6 a Clock.

in the Road on Knighthood to **White**, or **Over** **For** **Find**, a **Black** **After**, no **White** but about the **Sadie** or **Gut**, to **Hand** and a **half** **More**, or **left**, a **long** **Head**, a **little** **how** **back'd**, a **plint** **withn** **back** **Knee** **com** **Free**. She is in **Female** and **hard** to **those** **brind**, with a **Good** **Sadie** **and** **at** **each** **and** **the** **Withn** **White**, a **Brown** **Sadie** **and** **small** **Brass** **Strap**. Whoever gives **Notice**, to as the **Mary** may be **has** **again**, to **M<sup>r</sup>** **Chapman** **Carpenter** **near** **Albion** **Church** **yard**, **Ball** **have** **half** **Guinea** **Reward** **and** **reasonable** **Charges**, or to **M<sup>r</sup>** **Brooklyn** **at** **the** **Queen's** **Head** **in** **Illinois**, or a **Guinea** **Reward** **Notice** **be** **given** **within** **a** **Week** **from** **this** **Publication**.

*Just brought over from Barbadoes.*

•• A Large Quantity of fine Citron Water, pre-

sired by Madison twining of Belcher Town, 8 1/2 inch first above last  
 Burton for making the best Chiro-Water in the field World: To be sold at Mr.  
 Heath's, Mechanical-Instrument-Maker, next the Fountain-Tavern in the  
 Strand; and at Mr. Dove's, a Cheffin-maker, the middle of Middlesex-Street  
 St. James's-Parish, at 8 s. each Cuck Drill, and 4 s. the Pint: At each which  
 places are sold eight French Sundry-Wares, at 1 s. 2 d. each Half-Pint Dish:  
 One Spoon—turns a Glass of Water on which a Mill, which the Customer  
 first made have only turns a Sky Colour, by Reason the Spins and Flowers  
 are not so good as in France. So be aware of Counterfeits made of English  
 Mill-Drills, but in the same Box of Boxes.

WHEREAS Mr. Andrew Boyd, Trustmaker, late of

[illegible]